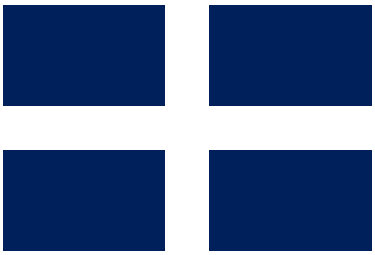

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MEDIAN LEAGUE

Consolidated Edition

Incorporating the First and Second Amendment Packages

ǀAes ǁKhais — The Southern Peace

Hurib Xu — From the Fire

Issued by the Founding Sovereign Architect

Craig Lionel Gertze (Cyrus, King of the South)

Being the Sovereign Constitutional Charter of the Christian Coloured Nation (Khoikhoi and San), the Karasai, and all peoples of the Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, and the Karas and Hardap Regions

TITLE — PREAMBLE

Ethno-nationalism has been the norm in this land for thousands of years. Our ancestors gathered, hunted, and roamed this land seeking pastures and better climates for their dwellings, and interacted with their brothers and sisters from various tribes living in different parts of our homeland.

When black peoples invaded from the north during the Bantu Expansion, they were divided into tribes. When white peoples invaded from the sea during their voyages, they too were divided into tribes — the Dutch, the British, and others. The land has known this division for thousands of years. Even during the new Democratic Dispensation, racial and tribal identity remains strong. It is inherent to this land and is among its most ancient features.

The Median League cannot, and does not, stand against this reality. The history of this land is ethno-nationalism. It is part of us, part of our collective lived experience, and we embrace it — knowing our past, and moving toward a future in which each people moves separately, yet as part of something greater.

What follows is the contribution of the Christian Coloured people — the Khoikhoi and San — to the future of our homeland. It is a political, economic, social, and spiritual constitution: a new reality, as the world returns to older patterns of organisation.

The Median League is born also of fear — not the fear of the weak, but the fear of the watchful: those who have seen the pattern repeat and refuse to be surprised when it completes itself again. Churches have been bombed. Christians have been killed. Communities already marginalised have been targeted precisely because no powerful State existed to deter it, avenge it, or prevent it. The Coloured Christian people of the southwestern Cape have had no fortress, no flag, no army, no king. Every structural decision in this Constitution — the military alliances, the State religions, the eligibility criteria, the security architecture, and the penalties for treason and sedition — flows from a single, sober recognition: that a people without a State are a people at the mercy of whoever wishes them harm.

The Median League is the answer to that vulnerability. It is a shield, built in the shape of a nation.

“The LORD shall be King over all the earth: in that day shall there be one LORD, and his name one.” — Zechariah 14:9

WE, the founding peoples of the Median League — the Khoikhoi, the San, the Karasai, and all communities, ethnicities, and faiths who dwell within these borders and accept the terms of this Constitution — do hereby establish this Constitution as the supreme law of the Median League, binding upon the Crown, the Governing Council, the House of Nobility, the Council of Representatives, the Courts, and all citizens and residents, from this day forward.

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TITLE I — THE STATE, ITS TERRITORY, AND FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

Articles 1 – 4

ARTICLE 1: Name and Nature of the State

1.1. The State established by this Constitution shall be known as THE MEDIAN LEAGUE (the “Median State,” the “State,” or the “League”).

1.2. The Median League is a sovereign hereditary monarchy with limited democracy, combining a Crown, a religious legislative arm (the Governing Council), a traditional hereditary arm (the House of Nobility), and an elected arm (the Council of Representatives — “CORE”).

1.3. Sovereignty over the political, economic, social, and civilisational direction of the Median State resides, in the first instance, in the Karasai — the founding ethno-civilisational community established under Title VII of this Constitution — acting through the institutions established by this Constitution, and not in any external power, alliance, or institution.

ARTICLE 2: Territory

2.1. The territory of the Median League comprises the Northern Cape, the Western Cape, and the Eastern Cape (limited, within the Eastern Cape, to the Sarah Baartman District Municipality and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality), all within the Republic of South Africa as presently constituted, together with the Karas Region and the Hardap Region of the Republic of Namibia.

2.2. The total land area of the Median League is 942,612 square kilometres, together with all adjacent coastal and territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, continental shelf rights, and airspace appurtenant thereto under international law.

2.3. The territory of the Median League is divided into thirteen (13) Principalities, as further defined in Title V of this Constitution.

2.4. Table Bay is constitutionally renamed ǀHuribǁlams Bay (“Bay of Fire-Water”). Robben Island is constitutionally renamed Hurib Island and is, upon the coming into force of this Constitution, transferred in full to the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund (“Karasai SWF”) as Crown Trust land, subject to the land reclamation and development doctrine adopted by the Crown Trust.

ARTICLE 3: Founding Civilisational Principle

3.1. The Median League recognises ethno-nationalism as the enduring organising principle of this land, and affirms the right of the Christian Coloured (Khoikhoi and San) people to constitute their own sovereign State, in the same manner as other peoples of this land have organised, and continue to organise, along ethnic and tribal lines.

3.2. The founding civilisational anchor of the Median State is the deliberate, State-sponsored cultural and historical reconstruction of elements of Ancient Egyptian (Kemetic) civilisation, insofar as they serve to anchor the identity, symbolism, and continuity of the Karasai people. This anchor informs symbols, royal titulature (including the title of Pharaoh, per Article 14), and elements of State religion (per Title VIII), without displacing the Christian character of the State as set out in Article 44.

3.3. The Median League affirms a matriarchal civilisational heritage as part of the inheritance of the Khoikhoi and San peoples, and reconciles this heritage with the present structure of the State by reserving specific high offices to women, as set out across this Constitution, including the Headship of the Governing Council (Article 30), the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Article 56), the Headship of the House of Nobility (Article 18), and the office of Grand Duchess (Article 19).

ARTICLE 4: Supremacy of the Constitution

4.1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Median League. Any law, decree, custom, or act — including a Royal Decree — inconsistent with it is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid, save where this Constitution itself provides for the resolution of such inconsistency (see Article 13, Royal Decrees).

4.2. The obligations imposed by this Constitution are binding on the Crown, the Royal Family, the Governing Council, the House of Nobility, the Council of Representatives, the Courts, all Principalities, all organs of state, and all natural and juristic persons within the Median League.

TITLE II — THE CROWN, THE ROYAL FAMILY, AND SUCCESSION

Articles 5 – 19

ARTICLE 5: The Median King — Head of State

5.1. The Median King is Head of State of the Median League.

5.2. The Median King appoints the Chancellor, who is Head of Government and serves without term limit, removable only by the King, save as provided in Article 6.

5.3. The Median King approves all Cabinet appointments made by the Chancellor.

5.4. The Median King appoints all Deputy Governors of the Principalities, who alone hold executive power within their Principalities, and appoints the various Secretaries of State.

5.5. Deputy Governors answer to the King in the first instance and to the Governors in the second instance. A Regional Prince or Princess (Governor) may remove an elected Governor of an Ethnic Establishment under their authority, but may not remove a Deputy Governor, whose removal is reserved to the King.

5.6. The Median King represents the State in international affairs, together with the Chancellor and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 6: Removal of the Chancellor

6.1. The Median Chancellor may be removed from office, independently of the King, only upon a resolution supported by a seventy percent (70%) majority in each of the three legislative bodies — the Governing Council, the House of Nobility, and the Council of Representatives — following a petition by the citizenry or by any of the said bodies.

6.2. The Median King retains, independently, his own prerogative to remove the Chancellor at any time, for any reason, without recourse to the procedure in Article 6.1.

ARTICLE 7: Royal Decrees

7.1. A Royal Decree has the force of law and must be implemented. Upon issuance, a Royal Decree becomes State policy — domestic, economic, or military — in whatever area of life it addresses.

7.2. Royal Decrees are subject to the override and resolution mechanisms set out in Article 13.

ARTICLE 8: Royal Veto

8.1. The Median King has the right of veto over any bill passed by the Governing Council, the House of Nobility, or the Council of Representatives, and over any decision of the Chancellor.

8.2. A veto under Article 8.1 may be overturned by a seventy percent (70%) majority in each of the three legislative bodies. Where the King responds to such an override with a Royal Decree addressing the same subject matter, the Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction to resolve the resulting conflict by way of binding compromise, per Article 13.

ARTICLE 9: Royal Family and Dynasty — Sole Prerogative of the King

9.1. Only the Median King may make decisions affecting the Royal Family and his extended family, including but not limited to: whom members of the Royal Family and extended family may marry; where they shall reside; the allowances, grants, or trusts to which they are entitled; and what role, office, or occupation (including military service) they shall undertake.

9.2. Any interference by any person, body, foreign power, or institution in the affairs of the Royal Family or the Dynasty, including but not limited to marriages, successions, allowances, residences, or military postings, constitutes Sabotage against the State, and is punishable as provided in Article 49 (Crimes Against the State).

9.3. No member of the Royal Family shall, by virtue of their status, be exempt from the ordinary law of the Median League, save as expressly provided in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 10: Eligibility for the Royal Family

10.1. Membership of the Royal Family — comprising the King, the Queen, the Grand Duchess, the Crown Prince/Pharaoh, all Princes and Princesses of the Blood, all Consorts (including any male Consort under Article 17), and such extended family as the King by decree designates — is restricted to adherents of the two State-sponsored religions: Christianity, or the worship of Ra, as set out in Title VIII.

10.2. Any person who would otherwise qualify for membership of the Royal Family by blood or by marriage, but who does not adhere to Christianity or to the worship of Ra, is ineligible for Royal Family status, title, allowance, or succession rights, until and unless such person adopts one of the two State religions in the manner prescribed by the Governing Council.

10.3. Articles 10.1 and 10.2 apply without exception, including to spouses and Consorts of the King contracted under Article 16 or Article 17.

ARTICLE 11: The Royal Household — Tight Family Doctrine

11.1. The Median League adopts a doctrine of a small, tightly-defined immediate Royal Family for purposes of State funding, formal title, and constitutional office. The immediate Royal Family comprises: the reigning King; the Queen; the Grand Duchess; the King's Consorts recognised under Articles 16 and 17; the Crown Prince/Pharaoh and other children of the King eligible for succession under Article 15; and such other persons as the King by Royal Decree expressly and individually designates.

11.2. Extended family of the King — including siblings, their spouses and descendants, and other collateral relatives — who are not designated under Article 11.1 hold no automatic title, no automatic allowance from the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund, and no public role by virtue of bloodline alone.

11.3. Extended family members may, at the discretion of the King, be: (a) placed within Karasai Establishments (Title VII) as ordinary participants, with establishment grants funded exclusively by the Crown Trust of Hurib Island (Article 12) and not by the Karasai SWF; (b) enrolled in the Median military, security, or civil service in accordance with Article 11.4; or (c) left to pursue private life with no public status whatsoever.

11.4. Male members of the King's extended family of military age may be enrolled in the Median Defence Force. To mitigate the risks attendant upon the proximity of bloodline relatives to command authority — a risk recognised in the Three Strategies of Huang Shigong and in the Thirty-Six Strategies as a classic vector of internal instability — such relatives shall: (a) be rotated between postings and not permitted to retain long-term independent command of any single unit; (b) be preferentially placed in staff, logistics, technical, or training branches rather than front-line independent command; and (c) where placed in command roles, be posted away from the civic capital, Autsumato, and the religious capital, Cape Town.

11.5. The doctrine in this Article exists to ensure that proximity to the Crown by blood does not, of itself, generate public expectation, entitlement, or political faction, and that any person seeking to identify or organise around the King's relatives finds no formal status, title, or State resource attached to that relationship absent express Royal Decree.

ARTICLE 12: The Crown Trust of Hurib Island

12.1. There is established the Crown Trust of Hurib Island (the "Crown Trust"), a trust distinct from, and not forming part of, the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund.

12.2. The Crown Trust is endowed with the land, leasehold revenues, tourism revenues, and development proceeds of Hurib Island (formerly Robben Island) and its reclaimed extensions, as developed under the land reclamation doctrine of the Karasai SWF, but held and administered separately for the exclusive purposes set out in this Article.

12.3. The Crown Trust exists to fund: (a) establishment grants for extended Royal Family members placed within Karasai Establishments under Article 11.3(a); (b) the personal household expenses of the Grand Duchess (Article 19); and (c) such other purposes affecting the Royal Family and Dynasty as the King may by Royal Decree direct, provided such purposes do not draw upon the Karasai SWF, the National Budget, or the 1% Royal Family VAT allocation under Article 79, save where this Constitution expressly permits overlap.

12.4. Grants from the Crown Trust under Article 12.3(a) shall, as a matter of doctrine, be structured as one-time establishment grants — covering land, housing, and start-up capital for a production node within a Karasai Establishment — rather than as ongoing stipends, save where the King by Royal Decree determines that the personal circumstances of a recipient (including disability or dependent care) require an ongoing allowance.

12.5. The Crown Trust shall be administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the King, reporting to the King and to the Grand Duchess jointly on matters affecting the Royal Family.

ARTICLE 13: Resolution of Conflicts Between Royal Decree and Legislative Override

13.1. Where a Royal Decree and a seventy percent (70%) override resolution of the three legislative bodies under Article 8.2 or Article 6.1 address the same subject matter and conflict, the matter shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the Median League.

13.2. The Supreme Court shall reach a binding compromise resolution of the conflict. The Supreme Court's resolution under this Article is final and is not itself subject to Royal veto or further legislative override.

ARTICLE 14: The Crown Prince — The Pharaoh

14.1. The Crown Prince or Crown Princess of the Median League bears the title of Pharaoh. This title serves both to garner the allegiance of adherents of Ra and to anchor the Median League's civilisational reconstruction of Ancient Egyptian symbolism, per Article 3.2.

14.2. The Pharaoh holds no political power unless and until appointed by the King to represent the Median State and the Monarchy in a specific capacity.

14.3. Upon accession to the Throne, the Pharaoh ascends as King — not as Pharaoh. The new King's eldest eligible child, or such other child as the King appoints, then receives the title of Crown Prince/Princess and Pharaoh.

ARTICLE 15: Succession

15.1. Only the offspring of the Median Queen — the King's Primary Wife — are eligible to ascend the Throne, in order of seniority as the King may determine by Royal Decree, subject to Article 10.

15.2. Where the Queen has no surviving eligible offspring, the offspring of Consorts recognised under Articles 16 and 17 become eligible to ascend the Throne, in such order as the King determines by Royal Decree, subject to Article 10.

15.3. A male Consort recognised under Article 17 produces no offspring with the King by the nature of that union, and accordingly carries, and confers upon no person, any claim to succession, regency, or the Throne by virtue of that union. For the avoidance of doubt, no prior or subsequent relationship of a male Consort generates any succession claim whatsoever.

15.4. Where the King has no surviving eligible offspring under Articles 15.1 or 15.2, succession passes to the legitimate bloodline of the King's eldest sibling having eligible Christian or Ra-adherent issue, and thereafter as the House of Nobility and the Supreme Court jointly determine in accordance with the dynastic succession framework adopted by Royal Decree.

ARTICLE 16: Marriage of the King — The Queen and Dynastic Consorts

16.1. The King may take a Primary Wife, who holds the title of Queen, and such further Consorts as the King determines, in accordance with Article 9 and subject to Article 10.

16.2. Marriages of the King and of members of the Royal Family for purposes of succession and bloodline alliance ("Dynastic Marriages") are conducted under the religious and traditional forms recognised by the Governing Council and the House of Nobility, and are distinct from, and additional to, the civil marriage regime of Article 17.

16.3. Dynastic Marriages serve, among other purposes, the Karasai Project (Title VII), including bloodline alliance with prominent families of Japan and the Republic of Korea, consistent with the JKM-ETA framework (Article 60).

16.4. Every Consort of the King, regardless of national origin, must satisfy Article 10 (Christian or Ra-adherent) to hold Royal Family status, title, or succession-conferring status for their issue.

ARTICLE 17: Civil Marriage Equality and the Royal Exercise Thereof

17.1. Civil marriage between two persons of the same biological sex is legally recognised by the Median State when contracted before the Courts, in accordance with Article 65. Religious institutions retain full autonomy and are under no obligation to recognise, perform, or solemnise such marriages.

17.2. The Median King may contract a civil marriage under Article 17.1 with a male Consort. Upon such marriage, the male Consort holds the title of Prince, on the same basis, and with the same dignity, as a female Consort of the King under Article 16, save that, per Article 15.3, no succession claim of any kind arises from such union.

17.3. A male Consort recognised under this Article is, like all Consorts, subject to Article 10 (Christian or Ra-adherent) for the holding of Royal Family status and title.

17.4. The Median State affirms that the civil marriage of the King under this Article, where it occurs, is the exercise by the Sovereign of a right established by this Constitution for all citizens, and is to be understood on that basis: a demonstration of the Constitution's application, not an exception to it.

ARTICLE 18: The Queen

18.1. The Queen is not the Mother of the Nation. That title is reserved for the mother of the reigning King (the Grand Duchess, per Article 19).

18.2. The Queen is the Mother of the Karasai and the Head of the House of Nobility.

18.3. The Queen approves or rejects appointments to the Nobility, and appoints the Ethnic Princes and Princesses, the Regional Princes and Princesses, and any other person whom the King recommends for inclusion in the ranks of the Median Nobility.

18.4. The Queen leads the day-to-day operations of the House of Nobility.

ARTICLE 19: The Grand Duchess

19.1. The mother of the reigning Median King holds the title of Grand Duchess. The Grand Duchess is the Mother of the Nation.

19.2. The title of Grand Duchess is honorary and ceremonial. It carries no executive, legislative, or judicial office.

19.3. Notwithstanding Article 19.2, the Grand Duchess holds authority equal to that of the Queen in all matters affecting the Royal Family — that is, in the counsel given to the King under Article 9. Where this Constitution vests in the King the sole prerogative to decide matters affecting the Royal Family and Dynasty, the King shall receive the counsel of both the Queen and the Grand Duchess as co-equal voices on such matters; the final decision remains, in all cases, that of the King alone.

19.4. The title and the authority described in Article 19.3 attach to the office of Grand Duchess and pass, upon each succession, to the mother of the new King, regardless of the identity of the person who held the title before.

19.5. The personal household expenses of the Grand Duchess are funded from the Crown Trust of Hurib Island, per Article 12.3(b).

TITLE III — THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Articles 20 – 25

ARTICLE 20: Composition

20.1. The Governing Council comprises seventy (70) members. Forty (40) members are adherents of Christianity (the “Christian Faction”), and thirty (30) members are adherents of the worship of Ra (the “Solar Faction”). The Solar Faction is constituted as the Freemasonic Lodge of the Median League — Freemasons who hold the thirty Ra seats in the Governing Council, whose worship of Ra is expressed through and consistent with the Freemasonic traditions adopted as part of the Solar Faction’s religious identity within the Median State.

20.2. The Governing Council is the religious legislative arm of the Median State and has legislative powers, including the power to pass bills, subject to Royal veto under Article 8.

ARTICLE 21: Head of the Governing Council

21.1. The Head of the Governing Council is always a woman, is always a Christian, and is the leader of the Christian Faction.

21.2. The Head of the Governing Council serves until death, resignation, or impeachment.

21.3. The Head of the Governing Council bears the title Princess of Krotoa, and governs the Principality of Krotoa — comprising the Cape Metropolitan Area — directly, as Regional Princess, subject to Article 22 (Cape Town Sovereign City).

21.4. The Head of the Governing Council, and the Deputy Head of the Governing Council, are appointed by the Supreme Court, with the approval of the Median King.

ARTICLE 22: Cape Town — Religious Capital and Sovereign City

22.1. Cape Town is the religious capital of the Median League and is constituted a Sovereign City under the Director/Sovereign City Board model of urban governance (Title VI).

22.2. Cape Town, as a Sovereign City, is governed directly by its Sovereign City Board and Director, reporting to the Crown and to the Karasai SWF, and is administratively and fiscally separate from the general

governance of the Principality of Krotoa.

22.3. The Princess of Krotoa, as Head of the Governing Council, governs the remainder of the Principality of Krotoa outside the boundaries of the Cape Town Sovereign City, but holds no governing authority, management role, revenue claim, or veto over the administration of the Cape Town Sovereign City, its Board, or its Director. This carve-out is express and is not subject to challenge by the Princess of Krotoa or by the Governing Council.

22.4. Nothing in this Article diminishes Cape Town's status as the religious capital of the Median League, nor the ceremonial and spiritual functions exercised there by the Governing Council and by adherents of the State religions.

ARTICLE 23: Deputy Head of the Governing Council

23.1. The Deputy Head of the Governing Council is an adherent of Ra and a Freemason, is always a man, and bears the title Duke of Krotoa.

23.2. The Deputy Head may ascend to the position of Head of the Governing Council only in the circumstances set out in Article 21, and may serve in that capacity for a period not exceeding seven (7) years, divided into two terms of forty-two (42) months each.

23.3. Where the Deputy Head cannot complete a term, the Governing Council shall elect a person to complete that term; such person is thereafter ineligible to serve as either Head or Deputy Head of the Governing Council.

ARTICLE 24: Ethnic Leaders and Ethnic Princes/Princesses

24.1. Every ethnicity recognised within the Median League shall have an Ethnic Prince or Princess, whose role is to secure the interests of that ethnicity, represent it, and speak for it in the House of Nobility, under the leadership of the Queen.

24.2. Ethnic leaders are affirmed by the Queen upon election by their ethnicity. Once elected and affirmed, succession to that office is hereditary within the bloodline of the first Ethnic Prince/Princess, save that each ethnicity may elect to retain an elective process rather than a hereditary one, provided that any hereditary succession remains within the bloodline of the first office-holder.

24.3. Each Ethnic Prince or Princess may convene a group from their ethnicity, and permit their people to elect representatives to the Council of Representatives (CORE). The final affirmation of such elected representatives rests with the Ethnic Prince or Princess.

ARTICLE 25: Religious Eligibility for Conversion Communities

25.1. The following eligibility tiers apply to persons of Muslim heritage and their descendants: (a) Converts themselves — persons who personally practised Islam and have since converted to Christianity or to the worship of Ra — are never eligible for Karasai status or Imperial Tribe membership, regardless of the sincerity of their conversion. (b) The children of such converts are eligible for Karasai status only, and only if raised entirely within Christianity or the worship of Ra, with no Islamic cultural practice maintained in the home. (c) The grandchildren of such converts are eligible for consideration for Imperial Tribe membership, subject to the standard Karasai eligibility criteria set out in Title VII.

25.2. This Article exists to manage the risk, recognised in the founding doctrine of the Median League, that other religious communities possess international support networks capable of making inroads into the Median population; it is not a statement as to the personal worth of any individual, and does not affect ordinary civic rights, residency, or protection under the law, which are addressed separately under Title XI.

TITLE IV — THE HOUSE OF NOBILITY AND THE COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Articles 26 – 30

ARTICLE 26: The House of Nobility

26.1. The House of Nobility is the traditional arm of the Median State, led by the Queen (Article 18).

26.2. The number of members of the House of Nobility is not fixed by this Constitution.

26.3. Unlike the Governing Council (the religious arm) and the Council of Representatives (the elected arm), membership of the House of Nobility carries no term limit and is entirely hereditary, passing within the

legitimate bloodline of each member from one generation to the next.

26.4. The House of Nobility has legislative powers, including the power to pass bills, subject to Royal veto under Article 8.

ARTICLE 27: Regional Leaders

27.1. Regional Leaders — the Governors of the thirteen Principalities — must be Christian Coloured persons, Ra-worshipping Coloured persons (Khoikhoi and San), or members of the Karasai. No representative of any other ethnicity may lead any of the thirteen core Principalities.

27.2. The office of Regional Leader is hereditary. Only members of the Regional Royal Family of a given Principality may select their successor, who may be a son, daughter, or any member of the bloodline of the first Regional Leader of that Principality.

27.3. The selected successor is affirmed by the Queen, with the approval of the King, accompanied by a Royal Decree.

ARTICLE 28: Abolition of Mayoral Offices

28.1. The Median State does not employ the offices of Mayor or Deputy Mayor in any city, town, or municipality. The functions historically performed by such offices are performed by City and Town Managers under the Director/Sovereign City Board model set out in Title VI.

28.2. This Article reflects the Median State's commitment to a lean public sector, consistent with Title X (Public Finance and the Economy).

ARTICLE 29: The Council of Representatives (CORE)

29.1. The Council of Representatives is the elected arm of the legislative bodies of the Median State. Terms of office are limited to two (2) terms of three (3) years each.

29.2. Each Principality elects, per recognised ethnic group resident therein, up to five (5) representatives to that Principality's Regional CORE.

29.3. The National CORE comprises two hundred (200) members. The representation of each ethnic group, from each Principality, within the National CORE is determined as a proportion of that group's share of the total population of the Median League, taking into account the number of ethnicities, the number of Principalities, and the total population — such that an ethnic group's representation in the National CORE may be greater or smaller than its representation in any single Regional CORE.

29.4. It is in the interest of the Median State and of the Karasai that ethnicities be spread across the League, so as to avert any concentrated challenge to the Karasai, which would in any event invite collective punishment as provided under Title IX.

29.5. Representatives may be recalled by the relevant Ethnic Prince or Princess, or by popular vote called for by the Ethnic Prince or Princess.

ARTICLE 30: Reservation of Offices to Women — The Matriarchal Reconciliation

30.1. In recognition of the matriarchal heritage of the Khoikhoi and San peoples (Article 3.3), the following offices are constitutionally reserved to women: the Head of the Governing Council (Article 21); the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Article 56); the Headship of the House of Nobility, held by the Queen (Article 18); and the office of Grand Duchess (Article 19).

30.2. These reservations are permanent features of the constitutional order and may not be altered save by the procedure for constitutional amendment under Title XVI.

TITLE V — THE THIRTEEN PRINCIPALITIES

Articles 31 – 34

ARTICLE 31: Enumeration of Principalities

31.1. The territory of the Median League is divided into the following thirteen (13) Principalities:

No.	Principality
1	Krotoa (Cape Metropolitan Area)

2	KwaXhosa
3	Outeniqua (seat: Autsumato/Oudtshoorn — Civic Capital)
4	Matzikama (West Coast)
5	Gariep
6	Namaqualand
7	Goringaiqua
8	Nisa Hais
9	Hantam
10	Karoo
11	Gonenma
12	Karas (Namibia)
13	Hardap (Namibia)

ARTICLE 32: Krotoa and KwaXhosa — Exclusion from Karasai Establishment Zones

32.1. The Principalities of Krotoa (the Cape Metropolitan Area) and KwaXhosa are recognised as demographic, cultural, and political centres of the Median League, and are designated exclusion zones for the purposes of Karasai Establishments under Title IX.

32.2. Within Krotoa and KwaXhosa, Ethnic Establishments for the communities resident therein shall instead be funded through the general VAT allocation mechanism for Ethnic Establishments set out in Article 79.

32.3. Karasai Establishments under Title VII are accordingly located within the remaining Principalities — namely Outeniqua, Matzikama, Gariep, Namaqualand, Goringaiqua, Nisa Hais, Hantam, Karoo, Gonenma, Karas, and Hardap — collectively the “Karasai Establishment Zones.”

ARTICLE 33: Autsumato — The Civic Capital

33.1. The city of Autsumato (formerly Oudtshoorn), within the Principality of Outeniqua, is the civic capital of the Median League.

33.2. Autsumato is the seat of the Median King, the primary residence of the Royal Family, and the seat of the civic and administrative organs of government, including the Office of the Chancellor.

33.3. All major State development radiates outward from Autsumato as the civic capital, in accordance with the infrastructure doctrine of Title X.

ARTICLE 34: Royal Territorial Positioning — The Cape Chokepoint

34.1. The King’s seat is at Autsumato, within the Principality of Outeniqua, representing the inland command of the Median State.

34.2. The Principality of Matzikama, on the West Coast and the Atlantic approach to the Cape, is constituted as a Principality under the territorial positioning of the King’s brother, or such other person as the King by Royal Decree designates, representing the Atlantic approach to the Cape chokepoint.

34.3. Together, Outeniqua and Matzikama secure both the inland and Atlantic approaches to the Cape of Good Hope chokepoint, in accordance with the Southern Heartland Doctrine. Equity in logistics, energy, and water infrastructure assets across the corridor connecting these two Principalities shall be shared between the holders of these territorial positions, as further provided by Royal Decree.

TITLE VI — SOVEREIGN CITIES AND URBAN GOVERNANCE

Articles 35 – 36

ARTICLE 35: The Director/Sovereign City Board Model

35.1. All cities and towns of the Median League are governed under the Director/Sovereign City Board model. No city or town shall be governed under a Mayor/Council model.

35.2. Each Sovereign City or Town is governed by a Sovereign City Board, appointed in a manner determined by Royal Decree, and a Director, who performs the executive functions historically associated with the office of Mayor and City/Town Manager combined.

35.3. Management, operations, and revenue collection for all Sovereign Cities and Towns flow to the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund, save where this Constitution expressly carves out a different arrangement (as for Cape Town under Article 22).

ARTICLE 36: Designation of Sovereign Cities

36.1. The King may, by Royal Decree, designate any city or town as a Sovereign City, vesting it with direct governance under Article 35 independent of the Principality in which it is situated, as has been done for Cape Town under Article 22.

TITLE VII — THE KARASAI PROJECT

Articles 37 – 42

ARTICLE 37: Nature of the Karasai Project

37.1. The Karasai Project is a State-sponsored civilisational alliance and ethno-cultural development programme, constituting a rescue plan to preserve and strengthen the bloodline and cultural inheritance of the Khoikhoi and San peoples through targeted alliance with population groups of similar phenotype and complementary civilisational standing, principally in East and Southeast Asia.

37.2. The Karasai Project is, by its nature, a deliberate work of State-sponsored ethno-cultural development, undertaken openly and as a matter of declared constitutional policy.

ARTICLE 38: Partner Peoples

38.1. The Karasai Project comprises a bloodline alliance between the Christian Coloured (Khoikhoi and San) and the following peoples and nations: the Japanese, including in particular the Burakumin, and not excluding the Yamato or the Ainu; Koreans, including those of North Korea; the Han Chinese, from the mainland, Taiwan, and overseas populations; Mongolians; and selected nations of Southeast Asia, excluding Malaysia and Indonesia.

38.2. Persons descended from, or belonging to, the partner peoples enumerated in Article 38.1, who meet the religious eligibility criteria of Title VIII, form part of the Imperial Tribe.

ARTICLE 39: The Imperial Tribe and Wider Karasai Membership

39.1. The Imperial Tribe comprises the Khoikhoi and San founding peoples together with members of the partner peoples enumerated in Article 38.1, subject to the religious eligibility criteria of Title VIII and the conversion-community tiers of Article 25.

39.2. Persons of Brown Christian heritage who marry, and produce offspring with, members of the partner peoples enumerated in Article 38.1 may also be recognised as Karasai, but do not thereby become members of the Imperial Tribe.

39.3. The Governing Council, comprising 40 Christian and 30 Ra-adherent Freemasonic members (Article 20), reflects the religious balance of the Imperial Tribe and the wider Karasai population.

ARTICLE 40: Karasai Establishments

40.1. Karasai Establishments are small to medium-sized businesses and production nodes, located within the Karasai Establishment Zones (Article 32.3), structured on a community co-operative model with State technical support, State-owned processing facilities, guaranteed buyers, and environmental standards.

40.2. The entire output of a Karasai Establishment is purchased by the Median State at market rates, as set out in Article 78.

40.3. Karasai Establishments are funded principally through the VAT allocation mechanism of Article 78, save that establishment grants for extended Royal Family members under Article 11.3(a) are funded by the Crown Trust of Hurib Island, not by the Karasai SWF or the VAT allocation.

ARTICLE 41: Bloodline Alliance Marriages and the JKM-ETA Connection

41.1. Dynastic Marriages under Article 16, including marriages of the King and of other members of the Royal

Family to persons of Japanese or Korean nationality or descent, advance the Karasai Project's bloodline alliance objectives and simultaneously serve the economic and security objectives of the JKM-ETA alliance framework (Article 60), Japan and the Republic of Korea being assessed as possessing the technological, capital, and security capacity that complements the Median League in a manner not replicated by Southeast Asian partner nations.

41.2. The Median State shall, as a matter of policy administered through the Department responsible for the Karasai Project, encourage not only the outward placement of Median-origin spouses into partner nations, but also the inward relocation of families from partner nations — including Japan and the Republic of Korea — into Karasai Establishments within the Median League, so that bloodline fusion strengthens the resident Karasai population within Median territory and does not occur in one direction only.

ARTICLE 42: Sanctuary Residency and Migration

42.1. The Median State maintains a Sanctuary Residency doctrine, under which migration of selected, targeted groups is encouraged in furtherance of the Median League's consumption-led economic model (Article 51) and its civilisational objectives, including groups identified in the founding economic doctrine of the State.

42.2. Sanctuary Residency is administered separately from, and does not confer, Karasai or Imperial Tribe status, which remain governed exclusively by Articles 38, 39, and Title VIII.

TITLE VIII — STATE RELIGION, MARRIAGE, AND CIVIC IDENTITY

Articles 43 – 46

ARTICLE 43: State-Sponsored Religions

43.1. The Median League has two State-sponsored religions: Christianity, and the worship of Ra, the Ancient Egyptian sun-god, as expressed through the Freemasonic traditions of the Solar Faction (Article 20.1).

43.2. The Karasai (Title VII) are bound to the worship of one of these two Deities — Jesus Christ or Ra.

43.3. The Median State, through the Governing Council, funds missionary activity of both State-sponsored religions.

ARTICLE 44: Confessional Christian Character of the State

44.1. Notwithstanding the dual State-sponsorship of Article 43, and notwithstanding the Ancient Egyptian civilisational anchor of Article 3.2, the Median League is constituted as a confessional Christian sovereign state. The Christian Faction holds the larger share of the Governing Council (40 of 70 seats, Article 20.1), the Head of the Governing Council is always Christian (Article 21.1), and the Christian calendar, the Christian character of the State's founding mandate (Article 90), and the constitutional preamble texts (Article 91) inform the spiritual identity of the State as a whole.

44.2. The worship of Ra is sponsored alongside Christianity as a matter of civilisational inclusion of the Freemasonic Solar Faction within the Karasai and the Imperial Tribe, and as an instrument of the Ancient Egyptian civilisational anchor (Article 3.2), without displacing the confessional Christian character affirmed in Article 44.1.

ARTICLE 45: The Two Sexes

45.1. The Median League recognises two sexes: a biologically born male, and a biologically born female.

45.2. The Median League does not prevent transgender individuals from participating in civic life. State-sponsored gender-transition medical procedures are not provided free of charge; such procedures must be funded privately or through a State loan.

ARTICLE 46: Civil Marriage Equality

46.1. Marriage between two persons of the same sex is legally recognised by the Median State when, and only when, contracted before the Courts. Religious institutions of either State-sponsored religion, and of any other religion recognised under Title XI, are under no obligation to recognise, solemnise, or participate in such marriages, and retain full autonomy in respect of their own doctrines and rites of marriage.

46.2. Article 17 (Royal exercise of civil marriage equality) operates as a specific application of this Article to the person of the King.

TITLE IX — DEFENCE, SECURITY, AND CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

Articles 47 – 50

ARTICLE 47: The Median Defence Force

47.1. The Median League maintains a Defence Force responsible for the territorial integrity of the Median League, including its land territory, the Cape of Good Hope chokepoint, and its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.

47.2. Service in the Median Defence Force is open to all eligible citizens, and is, as set out in Article 11.4, a structured occupation for male members of the King's extended family, subject to the rotation and posting safeguards therein.

ARTICLE 48: Strategic Corpus

48.1. The Median State adopts, as the permanent foundational framework for its strategic, military, and geopolitical doctrine, the following corpus of texts: the Seven Military Classics of Ancient China (comprising Sun Tzu's Art of War, the Wu Qi, the Six Secret Teachings, the Wei Liaozi, the Three Strategies of Huang Shigong, the Methods of the Sima, and the Questions and Replies of Tang Taizong and Li Jing); the Thirty-Six Strategies (Verstappen edition); and the works of Halford Mackinder, Alfred Thayer Mahan, and Niccolò Machiavelli.

48.2. All Median League strategic, military, diplomatic, and intelligence doctrine — including the assessment of threats to the Crown, the Dynasty, and the State — shall draw upon, and be consistent with, this strategic corpus.

ARTICLE 49: Crimes Against the State — Capital Offences

49.1. The following are crimes against the State, punishable by death: Treason; Sedition; Terrorism; and Sabotage, including any interference in the affairs of the Royal Family or the Dynasty as defined in Article 9.2.

49.2. The procedures, evidentiary standards, and rights of appeal applicable to prosecutions under this Article shall be established by statute of the Council of Representatives, subject to Royal assent, and shall be consistent with the due process protections of Title XI.

ARTICLE 50: Collective Punishment

50.1. Where an ethnic group, through its representatives or through organised action, mounts a challenge to the Karasai as defined in Article 29.4, the Median State may impose collective punishment upon that ethnic group, in a manner and to an extent determined by the King and the Governing Council, consistent with this Title.

TITLE X — PUBLIC FINANCE AND THE ECONOMY

Articles 51 – 55, 78 – 80, 80A

ARTICLE 51: The Consumption-Led Economy

51.1. The Median League is constituted as a consumption-led economy. The Sanctuary Residency doctrine (Article 42) exists, in part, to support this model through targeted immigration.

51.2. The Median State, with State support, focuses development on three core sectors: (a) tourism; (b) agriculture and mining; and (c) information and communications technology and artificial intelligence.

ARTICLE 52: The Silver Credit

52.1. The currency of the Median League is the Silver Credit (SC), backed by the value of proven extractable resources within the borders of the Median League, including but not limited to offshore oil and gas reserves, rare earth elements, diamonds, and other minerals.

ARTICLE 53: The Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund

53.1. There is established the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund ("Karasai SWF"), to which all State-owned assets of the Median League are transferred upon the coming into force of this Constitution, including airports, ports, roads, bridges, buildings (occupied or vacant), schools, hospitals, and mining operations.

53.2. The Karasai SWF is managed by the Median State through the Department of Finance and Commerce, and is leveraged to raise capital for the acquisition, at market rate, of private interests in oil and gas ventures, rare earth element extraction companies, diamond mines, and other strategic assets.

53.3. The Karasai SWF is distinct from, and does not include, the Crown Trust of Hurib Island (Article 12).

53.4. The Karasai SWF holds the State Asset Inventory of the Cape Metro and other succession assets, including assets succeeded from State-owned enterprises, for deployment under the Year 1–10 doctrine adopted by the Department of Finance and Commerce.

ARTICLE 54: The State Bank

54.1. The Median State establishes a State Bank, operating a totally cashless economy through a card-based system (the "Median Card").

54.2. The Median Card system employs blockchain technology, biometric screening, facial recognition, blood type and medical history records, and financial, work, and educational history of all cardholders. The card also serves as the cardholder's identity document and is equipped with location-tracking functionality.

54.3. All private, public, individual, NGO, and NPO transactions within the Median League must be conducted through the State Bank. No tax returns are required of individuals or entities; the State Bank's records serve this function.

54.4. Movements, financial history, personal information, and medical history recorded via the Median Card system shall be available to the Three Eagle's Alliance (TEA) for the purposes of its functional and diplomatic role under Article 61, and to such other partners as the King by Royal Decree designates, subject to such safeguards as the Governing Council and Supreme Court jointly prescribe.

54.5. The State Bank's revenue is allocated as follows:

Recipient	Share
Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund	51%
National Budget (supplement)	30%
Karasai Project and its Establishments	9%
Establishments for other ethnic groups	10%

ARTICLE 55: VAT and the Funding of Establishments

55.1. Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied at a rate of fifteen percent (15%) across the Median League.

55.2. VAT revenue is allocated as follows:

Allocation	Share	Approx. Annual Value
Karasai Establishments (Article 78)	40%	R45.5bn / US$2.9bn
Ethnic Establishments (Article 79)	40%	R45.5bn / US$2.9bn
Entrepreneurs, start-ups, business ventures	12%	R13.5bn / US$0.85bn
Governing Council	5%	R5.6bn / US$0.36bn
The Median King	1%	R1.1bn / US$0.07bn
The Royal Family	1%	R1.1bn / US$0.07bn
The Nobility	1%	R1.1bn / US$0.07bn

TITLE XI — THE JUDICIARY AND CIVIC RIGHTS

Articles 56 – 58

ARTICLE 56: The Supreme Court

56.1. The Median League establishes a Supreme Court as the apex judicial body of the State.

56.2. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is always a woman, in accordance with the matriarchal

reconciliation doctrine of Article 3.3 and Article 30.

56.3. The Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction to: (a) resolve conflicts between Royal Decrees and legislative overrides under Article 13; (b) appoint, with Royal approval, the Head and Deputy Head of the Governing Council under Article 21.4; and (c) adjudicate constitutional disputes referred to it under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 57: Civic Rights of Residents

57.1. All persons lawfully resident within the Median League, regardless of ethnicity, religion, or Karasai/Imperial Tribe status, are entitled to the ordinary protection of the law, due process before the Courts, and protection from arbitrary punishment.

57.2. Eligibility tiers under Article 25, and Karasai/Imperial Tribe status under Title VII, govern access to specific economic, political representation, and succession-related privileges created by this Constitution. They do not derogate from the civic rights guaranteed under Article 57.1.

57.3. Other religions, not sponsored by the State under Article 43, may be practised freely within the Median League, subject to the eligibility tiers of Article 25 and to such regulation as the Governing Council may impose on missionary activity by unsponsored religions, in the interests of the religious balance protected under Title VIII.

ARTICLE 58: Recognition of Other Monarchies

58.1. The Median League recognises the legitimacy of other indigenous and traditional monarchies, including the Monarchy of Aotearoa (New Zealand), as a matter of diplomatic principle and as a potential instrument of diplomatic leverage in respect of the treatment of indigenous and minority communities by other states.

TITLE XII — FOREIGN POLICY AND ALLIANCE FRAMEWORKS

Articles 59 – 67A

ARTICLE 59: General Posture

59.1. The Median League is a Southern nation. It is not Western, Eastern, or Northern in its civilisational or strategic alignment, and maintains an independent civilisational posture.

59.2. The Median League's foreign policy doctrine recognises that, historically, no major external power bloc has consistently served the interests of the Christian Coloured (Khoikhoi and San) people: neither white American nor white South African interests, nor Black American, Democratic, or African National Congress-aligned interests, nor Republican-aligned interests during the Apartheid era. The Median League's alliance architecture is designed accordingly, on the basis of present and future interest alignment rather than inherited bloc loyalty.

ARTICLE 60: The JKM-ETA — Primary Alliance

60.1. The Japan–Korea–Median League Economic, Technology, and Alliance framework ("JKM-ETA") is the primary, load-bearing external alliance of the Median League, encompassing economic, technological, security, and civilisational cooperation with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and underpinning the bloodline alliance objectives of the Karasai Project (Article 41).

60.2. Infrastructure partnership matrices for high-speed rail and large-scale transport networks within the Median League shall be developed preferentially within the JKM-ETA framework.

ARTICLE 61: The Three Eagle's Alliance (TEA) — Functional and Diplomatic Status

61.1. The Three Eagle's Alliance (TEA), comprising the United States, Israel, and the Median League, is recognised as a functional and diplomatic channel only, managing the interface between the Median League and the United States–Israel relationship.

61.2. The TEA grants the TEA partners, as a whole, basing rights at the Simon's Town Naval Base for the purpose of safeguarding the Cape of Good Hope chokepoint and the entry to the South Atlantic, and is the channel through which State Bank data is shared under Article 54.4.

61.3. The TEA does not constitute a core strategic alliance of the Median League, and shall not be treated as a basis for strategic dependency. United States military or other personnel present within the Median League under TEA arrangements shall not, by virtue of their presence, become vectors for United States or Israeli strategic control over Median institutions, the Royal Family, or the Median Defence Force.

ARTICLE 62: The Southern Transatlantic Partnership (STAP)

62.1. The Southern Transatlantic Partnership (STAP) is a free trade alliance between Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Israel, and Philistia, founded on the free movement of goods, services, and people.

ARTICLE 63: The Three Oceans Alliance (TOA)

63.1. The Three Oceans Alliance (TOA) is a free trade alliance comprising the STAP membership together with Japan, the Republic of Korea, ASEAN, Australia, Aotearoa, and other Pacific, Indian Ocean, and Atlantic nations.

ARTICLE 64: The Union of Earth (UE)

64.1. The Union of Earth (UE) is the long-horizon political arm of the Median League's alliance architecture, intended as a forum for political cooperation among the Median League and its aligned partners across the STAP, TOA, and JKM-ETA frameworks.

ARTICLE 65: Exclusion of the Middle East and India

65.1. The Middle East (other than Israel and Philistia, addressed under Title XIII) and India are, by design, excluded from the STAP, TOA, JKM-ETA, TEA, and UE frameworks.

65.2. This exclusion is a deliberate instrument of strategic leverage. The condition for any future entry of a Middle Eastern or Indian state into any Median League-aligned framework is that state's demonstrated openness to Christian missionary activity within its territory.

ARTICLE 66: Free Association and Monarchical Recognition

66.1. The Median League may extend Free Association status to other African states assessed as possessing complementary strategic resources or capacities, including but not limited to Uganda (in respect of East African interior reach and Albertine Rift oil resources) and Zimbabwe (in respect of lithium, platinum group metals, rare earth elements, and an educated diaspora).

66.2. Full Free Association status for a candidate state is conditioned upon that state's decriminalisation of same-sex relations, consistent with the civil marriage equality doctrine of Article 46 and the broader civic rights framework of this Constitution.

66.3. The Median League may employ monarchical recognition under Article 58 as diplomatic leverage toward securing executive restraint on the persecution of minority communities, including religious minorities, within candidate Free Association states.

ARTICLE 67: Middleman Doctrine — Sovereign Intermediary Role

67.1. The Median League constitutes itself, through the Karasai SWF and the Cape of Good Hope chokepoint, as the sovereign intermediary between Global South resource-holding nations and resource-dependent partners, including the European Union and the JKM-ETA partners.

67.2. This intermediary role is a core strategic principle of the Median League's foreign economic policy, and shall inform the negotiation of all resource, energy, and rare earth element agreements to which the Median State or the Karasai SWF is a party.

ARTICLE 67A: The Iberian-Dutch Framework

67A.1. The Iberian-Dutch Framework ("IDF") is a bilateral diplomatic framework between the Median League and the Kingdom of Spain, the Portuguese Republic, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The IDF constitutes the Median League's primary diplomatic channel for engagement with the European Union on matters of indigenous heritage, botanical sovereignty, and Cape route commerce.

67A.2. The historical rationale for the IDF is the foundational role of Iberian and Dutch maritime and colonial power in the history of the Cape route and the southern African littoral: Portugal first rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488 and established the first European maritime presence at the Cape; the Dutch East India Company (VOC) established the Cape Colony in 1652; and these nations, across five centuries, engaged with Median territory more directly than any other European powers. The historical commercial and colonial relationship generates corresponding diplomatic standing and responsibility.

67A.3. The IDF serves the following specific functions: (a) EU diplomatic engagement on botanical heritage and biopiracy claims, including the retroactive Botanical Sovereignty Levy claim against EU licensees of Pelargonium sidoides (Umckaloabo) under Article 132; (b) EU market access negotiations for Designated

Indigenous Flora under the Sovereign GI designations established in Article 126, including negotiations for the formal recognition of Median GI designations within the EU geographical indications register; (c) Cape route commercial and legal arrangements affecting European shipping interests, including the Cape Route Levy framework under Title XXV; (d) Cultural and heritage diplomacy regarding colonial-era dispossession of Khoikhoi and San lands, botanical knowledge, and the Nagoya Protocol obligations of EU member states; and (e) Facilitation of JKM-ETA and TOA product access into the EU market through Iberian and Benelux ports as preferred EU entry points for Median League export corridors.

67A.4. Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands are not members of STAP, TOA, JKM-ETA, TEA, or UE. The Iberian-Dutch Framework is a standalone bilateral diplomatic instrument and does not extend alliance status, basing rights, or SWF investment access to these nations beyond what is specifically agreed under IDF terms.

67A.5. The IDF is administered by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in consultation with the Attorney General. All benefit-sharing and levy claims pursued through the IDF against EU licensees are subject to the constitutional direction of the Karasai SWF Botanical Heritage Committee under Article 128.

TITLE XIII — FIXED TERRITORIAL DOCTRINE (FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

Article 68

ARTICLE 68: Recognition of Israeli and Philistine Territory

68.1. As a fixed and permanent position of the foreign policy of the Median League, the following territorial recognitions apply, and shall not be altered save by the procedure for constitutional amendment under Title XVI: (a) Judea and Samaria are recognised as part of the State of Israel. (b) Southern Phoenicia, south of the Litani River, is recognised as part of the State of Israel. (c) Southern Syria, including Mount Hermon, is recognised as part of the State of Israel. (d) Philistia (Gaza) is recognised as Philistine territory, and not as part of the State of Israel.

68.2. This Article reflects the spiritual and territorial doctrine underpinning the Median League's secondary relationship with Israel under Article 61, and is independent of the functional/diplomatic classification of the TEA.

TITLE XIV — PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT AND IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC MEASURES

Articles 69 – 70

ARTICLE 69: Public Sector Wage Restructuring

69.1. The regions comprising the Median League employ approximately 310,000 public sector workers — including teachers, nurses, doctors, clerks, judges, magistrates, and elected officials — at an aggregate annual wage bill of approximately R123 billion (US$7.6 billion).

69.2. Upon the coming into force of this Constitution, a pay reduction of twenty-five percent (25%) shall apply to public sector workers, and a pay reduction of forty percent (40%) shall apply to elected officials, generating savings of approximately R31.4 billion (US$1.9 billion) per annum.

69.3. The savings generated under Article 69.2 shall be applied to the permanent employment of approximately 348,889 men and women in public works projects — including reforestation, water and sanitation, and infrastructure maintenance — at an average salary of R7,500 per month.

69.4. The measures in this Article are designed to provide immediate relief from chronic unemployment, without requiring the Median State to borrow or print additional currency.

ARTICLE 70: Resource Sector Fiscal Terms

70.1. For oil and gas ventures, the total government take is fifty-one percent (51%), comprising royalties of five percent (5%) and corporate income tax of fifteen percent (15%), together with the State's equity participation through the Karasai SWF.

70.2. For mining ventures, royalties are levied at five percent (5%), corporate income tax at fifteen percent (15%), with a State option of ten percent (10%) equity participation.

70.3. Karasai Establishments engaged in mineral extraction operate under small to mid-scale licenses for designated minerals only, under the community co-operative model described in Article 40.1.

TITLE XV — NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND CIVILISATIONAL IDENTITY

Articles 71 – 73

ARTICLE 71: The National Flag

71.1. The flag of the Median League is deep royal blue, with a centred white cross dividing the flag into four equal quadrants.

71.2. The National Flag, in the form described in Article 71.1, must appear at the top, centred, on all official documents, decrees, treaties, and maps of the Median League.

ARTICLE 72: Sovereign Terms and Toponyms

72.1. The following Khoekhoegowab sovereign terms are constitutionally recognised: ǀAes ǁKhais — “The Southern Peace” — the name given to the condition of peace and order established under this Constitution. Hurib Xu — “From the Fire” — the sovereign declaration and founding watchword of the Median League.

72.2. Table Bay is renamed ǀHuribǁams Bay, and Robben Island is renamed Hurib Island, per Article 2.4.

ARTICLE 73: The Dual Capital

73.1. The Median League maintains a dual capital structure: Autsumato (Article 33), within the Principality of Outeniqua, is the civic capital, the seat of the King, and the seat of civic order; Cape Town (Article 22) is the religious capital and a Sovereign City, and the seat of religious order under the leadership of the Head of the Governing Council.

73.2. The Median King leads civic order from Autsumato. The Head of the Governing Council leads religious order from Cape Town, within the limits placed on her authority by Article 22.3 in respect of the Cape Town Sovereign City.

TITLE XVI — AMENDMENT AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Articles 74 – 75

ARTICLE 74: Amendment of this Constitution

74.1. This Constitution may be amended only by a resolution supported by a seventy percent (70%) majority in each of the Governing Council, the House of Nobility, and the Council of Representatives, together with the assent of the Median King.

74.2. Notwithstanding Article 74.1, the following provisions are entrenched and may not be amended for so long as the Median League exists as a monarchy: the reservation of offices to women under Article 30; the matriarchal reconciliation doctrine of Article 3.3; the fixed territorial doctrine of Title XIII; the confessional Christian character of the State under Article 44.1; and the sole prerogative of the King over Royal Family and Dynasty affairs under Article 9, save that the King may himself, by Royal Decree confirmed by the procedure in Article 74.1, modify the operation — though not the existence — of that prerogative for future Kings.

74.3. Where this Constitution is silent, ambiguous, or productive of internal inconsistency on any matter, the Supreme Court shall resolve the matter by reference to: (a) the Preamble; (b) the founding doctrine documents of the Median League referenced in Article 90 and Article 91; and (c) the Strategic Corpus referenced in Article 48, in that order of priority.

ARTICLE 75: Coming Into Force

75.1. This Constitution comes into force upon its proclamation by the Median King, and supersedes all prior doctrine documents of the Median League to the extent of any inconsistency, save that such prior doctrine documents — including the founding document “Forged in Fire,” the Doctrine of the Southern Heartland, the “From Dispossession to Sovereignty” series, and the Karasai SWF doctrine instruments — remain of persuasive interpretive authority under Article 74.3.

TITLE X — PUBLIC FINANCE AND THE ECONOMY (CONTINUED)

Articles 78 – 80A

ARTICLE 78: Karasai Establishments — Funding (Forty Percent)

78.1. Forty percent (40%) of VAT revenue is invested in Karasai Establishments (Title VII, Karasai Establishment Zones as defined in Article 32.3), as an economic incentive for the Karasai Project.

ARTICLE 79: Ethnic Establishments — Funding (Forty Percent)

79.1. Forty percent (40%) of VAT revenue is made available for other ethnic groups within the Median League to found their own Establishments, the output of which may be sold only into the private sector, at market rates. This allocation covers, in particular, Ethnic Establishments within Krotoa and KwaXhosa (Article 32.2).

ARTICLE 80: Remaining VAT Allocations

80.1. The remaining twenty percent (20%) of VAT revenue is allocated as follows:

Allocation	Share
Entrepreneurs, start-ups, business ventures	12%
Governing Council	5%
The Median King	1%
The Royal Family	1%
The Nobility	1%

80.2. For the avoidance of doubt, the 1% allocations to the Median King, the Royal Family, and the Nobility under this Article are drawn from VAT revenue and are separate from, and do not diminish, the Crown Trust of Hurib Island established under Article 12, which is funded from Hurib Island land, leasehold, and development revenues.

ARTICLE 80A: The Vice Chancellor of the Median League — Office and Mandate

80A.1. The Vice Chancellor of the Median League is a Cabinet appointment made by the Chancellor with the approval of the Crown. The Vice Chancellor's full constitutional title is: *Vice Chancellor of the Median League, Secretary for Finance and Commerce and Secretary of Accounts, Audits and Budgetary Control.*

80A.2. The Vice Chancellor of the Median League is the primary economic and fiscal officer of the State. The Vice Chancellor's responsibilities include: oversight and strategic direction of the Karasai SWF; fiscal direction of the State Bank; recommendation of Reserve Bank Governor appointments to the Crown (Article 135.2); setting the Social Grant System grant rates upon annual review under Article 142; and the preparation and presentation of the Median League annual budget to the Governing Council.

80A.3. As Secretary of Accounts, Audits and Budgetary Control, the Vice Chancellor holds sole constitutional authority over the external audit function of all organs of the Median State, including the Governing Council, the Karasai SWF, the State Bank, and all Principality accounts. No public account is immune from the Vice Chancellor's audit jurisdiction.

80A.4. The Vice Chancellor reports directly to the Chancellor and, through the Chancellor, to the Crown.

TITLE XVII — FOUNDING MANDATE AND DEDICATION

Articles 90 – 92

ARTICLE 90: The Founding Prophetic Mandate

90.1. The Median League traces its founding prophetic mandate to the year 2016, at My People's Church, Lentegeur, in the Cape Flats. This Constitution is, in part, the fulfilment in civic and legal form of that mandate.

ARTICLE 91: Constitutional Preamble Texts

91.1. The following scriptural texts, tied to the birth date of the Founding Sovereign Architect of the Median League (13 December 1985), are designated as constitutional preamble texts, informing the spiritual character of this Constitution under Article 74.3:

(a) The Blessing of Gad (Deuteronomy 33:20–21, read together with Genesis 49:19) is designated the State

Blessing of the Median League. The full text of the State Blessing is as follows:

> *"Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last."*
> *— Genesis 49:19*

> *"And of Gad he said, Blessed be he that enlargeth Gad: he dwelleth as a lion, and teareth the arm with the crown of the head. And he provided the first part for himself, because there, in a portion of the lawgiver, was he seated; and he came with the heads of the people, he executed the justice of the LORD, and his judgments with Israel."*
> *— Deuteronomy 33:20–21*

(b) The portion Vayishlach, addressing the theology of national founding, is designated as informing the founding theology of the Median State.

(c) Numbers 7:42–47, addressing the offering of the Prince of the tribe of Gad, is designated as informing the personal sovereign mandate of the Founding Sovereign Architect and his connection to the tribe of Gad.

ARTICLE 92: Dedication

92.1. This Constitution is dedicated to the Khoikhoi and San peoples of the southwestern Cape — the Christian Coloured nation — in fulfilment of the founding mandate of 2016, and to all peoples who, under its terms, find within the Median League a homeland, a shield, and a future.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PACKAGE

Amendments I through V — Incorporated by Reference

The First Amendment Package (Amendments I through V) is incorporated into this Constitution by Royal Proclamation pursuant to Article 74.1. The First Amendment Package contains Articles 93 through 122, which establish, among other provisions: Karasai Establishment governance structures; the Establishment Council and Family Head quorum framework (Articles 98 and 112); the SWF Financial Observer role; and related Establishment administrative provisions. Amendment XI of the Second Amendment Package amends Articles 98 and 112 of the First Amendment Package by inserting Article 146A (Establishment Oversight Committee), set out in full below. The full text of the First Amendment Package is published as a companion document.

AMENDMENT VI

INDIGENOUS BOTANICAL SOVEREIGNTY AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

TITLE XIX — INDIGENOUS BOTANICAL SOVEREIGNTY AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Articles 123 – 134

Preamble to Title XIX

The Khoikhoi and San peoples of the Median League are among the oldest human populations on earth. For millennia they developed, preserved, and transmitted the knowledge of every indigenous plant that grows in their land — knowledge that colonialism commodified and capitalism monetised without permission, acknowledgement, or recompense. The Median League is the first sovereign state in history to implement the Nagoya Protocol not as a regulatory compliance exercise but as the foundational legal expression of its people's ownership over every indigenous plant that grows in their sovereign soil. This Title is not trade policy. It is the return of a heritage.

ARTICLE 123: International Instruments — Ratification at Founding

123.1. The Median League ratifies and incorporates into domestic law, at the moment of founding and as supreme constitutional obligations, the following international instruments: (a) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1992, Article 8(j): affirms the duty to respect, preserve, and maintain the knowledge of indigenous and local communities and to promote equitable benefit-sharing. The Median League ratifies not as a state seeking to protect external indigenous communities but as the indigenous community's own sovereign government. (b) The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (2010), in full: the primary operative framework for benefit-sharing from the commercial use of Khoikhoi and San genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within Median territory. (c) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 2007, Article 31: affirms the right of indigenous peoples to maintain, control, protect, and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. The Median League incorporates Article 31 directly into domestic intellectual property legislation. (d) The WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (GRATK Treaty / Geneva Act, 24 May 2024): mandatory patent disclosure requirement — patent applicants must disclose the country of origin of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge used in their invention; prevents biopiracy through the patent system. (e) The UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003): covers /Xam narratives, Khoikhoi herding and pastoral knowledge, San tracking and ecological knowledge, oral traditions, ritual knowledge, and traditional craftsmanship. (f) The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005): affirms the right of states to maintain cultural policies independently of free trade pressures; provides legal basis for Median policies that might otherwise be challengeable as WTO trade barriers.

123.2. The Median League joins the African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation (ARIPO) and accedes to the Swakopmund Protocol on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Folklore (2010) — the only regional instrument of its kind in Africa, providing sui generis protection for traditional knowledge within ARIPO member states.

123.3. The Median League participates actively in the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) as a member state advocating binding international standards — not voluntary guidelines — for the protection of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions, and genetic resources.

ARTICLE 124: The Botanical Sovereignty Levy — 25% Point of Sale

124.1. The Median League imposes a Botanical Sovereignty Levy of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Point of Sale (POS) purchase price of all commercial indigenous flora carrying traditional Khoikhoi or San knowledge associations ("Designated Indigenous Flora"). The Levy applies to ALL commercial transactions involving Designated Indigenous Flora wherever made — not merely to exports.

124.2. The choice of Point of Sale price as the levy base is a foundational constitutional principle. The POS price captures the full retail value of the indigenous plant: the processing premium, the packaging value, the branding value, the retail margin, and all value generated downstream of extraction. These are the stages at

which Khoikhoi and San traditional knowledge has historically been excluded from the benefit.

124.3. This constitutes a material advance over any FOB export-based levy. A FOB levy captures only the raw export price before processing, packaging, and retail margin are applied. A POS levy captures everything. The Khoikhoi and San peoples created the commercial value of these plants through generations of traditional knowledge; the POS Levy ensures they receive 25% of every transaction that value generates.

124.4. The 2019 South African rooibos benefit-sharing agreement — negotiated by white commercial industry representatives against Khoikhoi and San traditional councils, yielding 1.5% of farm gate price — has no legal force within Median territory. It is replaced in its entirety by the Botanical Sovereignty Levy from Day 1.

124.5. All Botanical Sovereignty Levy proceeds are deposited directly into the Botanical Heritage Account (Article 128) within the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund. No Levy proceeds may be diverted to the National Budget, any Principality account, or any other State vehicle.

ARTICLE 125: Designated Indigenous Flora — Schedule

125.1. The following species are Designated Indigenous Flora under this Title:

Species	Principality	Primary Commercial Use	Sovereign Policy
Rooibos (*Aspalathus linearis*)	Cederberg, Matzikama, Hantam	Antioxidant tea; Japanese market; global premium beverage	25% POS levy; SWF 51% control target within 15 years; Sovereign GI ‘Median Rooibos’
Honeybush (*Cyclopia* spp.)	Outeniqua, Goringaiqua	Herbal tea; growing EU and Asian markets	25% POS levy; Sovereign GI Year 2
Buchu (*Agathosma betulina*)	Western Cape	Fragrance, pharmaceuticals, essential oils	25% POS levy; compulsory acquisition of processing facilities
Aloe Ferox (*Aloe ferox*)	Eastern Cape, Northern Cape	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, laxatives	25% POS levy; Sovereign GI ‘Median Aloe Ferox’
Devil’s Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*)	Karas and Hardap (Namibia)	Anti-inflammatory; German and EU herbal market	25% POS levy; Karas/Hardap SWF allocation
Kanna/Sceletium (*Sceletium tortuosum*)	Namaqualand, Karoo	Psychoactive wellness; neuroscience; high-value	25% POS levy; Median pharmaceutical law classification
Sutherlandia (*Lessertia frutescens*)	Northern Cape, Western Cape	Cancer bush; HIV/AIDS support; clinical interest	25% POS levy; JKM-ETA pharmaceutical research partnership
Pelargonium sidoides	Eastern Cape	Respiratory infections; EU-licensed (Umckaloabo)	25% POS levy; retroactive levy claim on EU licensees (IDF Article 132)
Fynbos (general, multiple species)	Western Cape (Cape Floristic Region)	Cut flowers, essential oils, botanical tourism	15% POS baseline levy; species-specific SWF classification

125.2. The Governing Council may, by two-thirds majority, add further species to this Schedule upon recommendation of the SWF Botanical Heritage Committee.

ARTICLE 126: Sovereign Geographic Indication (GI) Designations

126.1. The following Sovereign GI designations are established under Median law from founding: “Median Rooibos”; “Median Honeybush”; “Median Buchu”; “Median Aloe Ferox”; “Median Kanna”; “Median Devil’s Claw”; and such further GI designations as the Karasai SWF designates by regulation.

126.2. Only SWF-certified producers may use a Sovereign GI designation. Certification is conditioned upon: compliance with the Botanical Sovereignty Levy; adherence to organic/sustainable cultivation standards as prescribed by the SWF; Khoikhoi or San community benefit-sharing beyond the statutory Levy minimum; and participation in the SWF Botanical Heritage traceability system.

126.3. JKM-ETA and TOA preferential market access for Designated Indigenous Flora products is conditioned on full Sovereign GI certification. Japanese and Korean buyers seeking Median botanical products under

preferential terms must source exclusively from SWF-certified Khoikhoi and San-owned suppliers.

126.4. Any use of a Sovereign GI designation by an uncertified producer — whether domestic or foreign — constitutes a criminal offence under Median intellectual property law. Penalties include fines, asset seizure, and, for repeat offences, criminal prosecution.

ARTICLE 127: The Rooibos Acquisition Programme

127.1. Rooibos is the flagship Designated Indigenous Flora of the Median League.

127.2. The Karasai SWF holds, and shall exercise, Compulsory Acquisition Authority over all privately held rooibos farmland in Median territory. Priority timeline: Year 3 — Full SWF control of all rooibos production land within the Median League.

127.3. The Rooibos Acquisition Fund — a capitalised vehicle within the Karasai SWF, funded from Botanical Sovereignty Levy proceeds — purchases stakes in existing rooibos processing companies in addition to farmland acquisition. Target: minimum 51% SWF control of total Median rooibos production capacity within fifteen years.

127.4. Until full SWF control is achieved, all rooibos produced in Median territory is subject to the Botanical Sovereignty Levy and the Sovereign GI framework, regardless of the ownership structure of the producing farm.

ARTICLE 128: The Botanical Heritage Account

128.1. The Botanical Heritage Account is a constitutionally mandated ring-fenced account within the Karasai Sovereign Wealth Fund. It receives exclusively Botanical Sovereignty Levy proceeds and such additional contributions as the Crown may direct.

128.2. The Botanical Heritage Account is governed by a Botanical Heritage Committee comprising: three Khoikhoi traditional council representatives; two San traditional council representatives; two SWF financial officers; and one representative each from the Governing Council's Christian Faction and Solar Faction (Freemasonic Lodge). The Committee has executive authority over Botanical Heritage Account disbursements.

128.3. Botanical Heritage Account funds may be applied only to: Khoikhoi and San community development in the Principalities; rooibos and botanical land acquisition; Sovereign GI development and enforcement; indigenous botanical research and innovation; the KCDF botanical knowledge programme; and conservation of the Cape Floristic Region and associated indigenous flora habitats.

ARTICLE 129: ILO Convention No. 169 and the Transcendence Principle

129.1. ILO Convention No. 169 (1989) requires state parties to "consult" indigenous peoples on matters affecting their rights and interests. The Median League ratifies ILO Convention No. 169 but formally records the following constitutional position:

129.2. The Median League does not merely consult its indigenous peoples — the Median State IS the indigenous peoples' own sovereign government. The Median League therefore transcends ILO Convention No. 169: it implements not consultation, but self-determination. This is the most complete expression of the Convention's purpose achievable in international law.

ARTICLE 130: Protection Against Biopiracy

130.1. Any patent, trademark, plant variety right, or other intellectual property claim in any jurisdiction that is based upon — or derived from — the genetic resources, traditional knowledge, or traditional cultural expressions of the Khoikhoi or San peoples, obtained without Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the relevant Khoikhoi or San community and without compliance with the Nagoya Protocol access and benefit-sharing requirements, is declared invalid within Median territory and contested by the Median State through all available international legal mechanisms.

130.2. The Median State, through the Attorney General, shall maintain an active programme of contesting biopiracy claims before the WIPO IGC, the CBD Secretariat, and the relevant national patent offices of any jurisdiction where such claims are registered. The WIPO GRATK Treaty's mandatory disclosure requirement shall be invoked in all such proceedings from founding.

ARTICLE 131: San and Nama Ancestral Land — Botanical Sovereignty Extension

131.1. The Hornkranz massacre site (1893 — ǀKhowesin/Witbooi Nama massacre by German colonial forces) and all associated Nama ancestral lands within the Karas and Hardap Principalities are, under the Compulsory

Acquisition Authority, acquired by the Karasai SWF within the first year of founding. The Nama people's unrestricted access to all ancestral graves on these lands is restored as a matter of sovereign right, not landowner permission.

131.2. The Central Kalahari Game Reserve San communities' sustained displacement, the denial of boreholes, and the continuous obstruction of the 2006 High Court ruling by the Botswana government constitute ethnic dispossession of the League's San people. The Median League formally extends Preferred Resident Status (PRS) and the LGBTQ Sanctuary Programme framework, mutatis mutandis, to San people fleeing dispossession in Botswana — offering a Botswana San Sanctuary pathway on the same humanitarian grounds.

ARTICLE 132: Retroactive Levy on EU Licensees — Pelargonium sidoides

132.1. Pelargonium sidoides, marketed commercially as Umckaloabo in the European Union and licensed to European pharmaceutical companies, represents a documented historical case of benefit extraction from Eastern Cape San and Khoikhoi communities without equitable benefit-sharing. The Median League hereby formalises a retroactive Botanical Sovereignty Levy claim against EU licensees of Pelargonium sidoides products, to be pursued through the WIPO IGC, the CBD Secretariat, and bilateral diplomatic engagement with the European Union through the Iberian-Dutch Framework (Article 67A).

ARTICLE 133: Enforcement and Penalties

133.1. The Attorney General is the primary enforcement officer for all provisions of this Title. The Attorney General shall establish, within the first year of founding, a Botanical Sovereignty Enforcement Unit within the Median State legal service.

133.2. Civil penalties for violation of the Botanical Sovereignty Levy range from two times to ten times the Levy amount unpaid, depending on the period of non-compliance and the degree of wilfulness. Criminal penalties apply to repeat violators and to persons found to have deliberately evaded the Levy through fraudulent transactions.

ARTICLE 134: Transitional Provision — Existing Contracts

134.1. All existing commercial contracts involving Designated Indigenous Flora that were operative on the date of founding of the Median League shall be reviewed by the SWF Botanical Heritage Committee within ninety (90) days of founding. Contracts that do not provide for the Botanical Sovereignty Levy shall be deemed to include a statutory Levy obligation from the date of founding, payable to the Botanical Heritage Account.

AMENDMENT VII

THE MEDIAN RESERVE BANK

TITLE XX — THE MEDIAN RESERVE BANK

Articles 135 – 139

ARTICLE 135: The Median Reserve Bank — Establishment and Independence

135.1. There is hereby established the Median Reserve Bank (the "Reserve Bank"), the independent monetary authority of the Median League. The Reserve Bank is a constitutional institution. Its independence from the executive branch is constitutionally entrenched and may not be diminished by Royal Decree, Act of the Governing Council, or any other instrument.

135.2. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor of the Median League (Article 80A). The appointment is for a fixed, non-renewable term as specified by the Governing Council by Act. The Governor may be removed only by a two-thirds majority of all three legislative bodies sitting jointly, on grounds of incapacity, gross misconduct, or criminal conviction.

135.3. The Reserve Bank is funded by its own seigniorage income and by a constitutionally mandated annual Reserve Bank Budget appropriation approved by the Governing Council. The Bank does not depend on executive discretion for its operating funds.

ARTICLE 136: Reserve Bank Mandate

136.1. The Reserve Bank's primary mandate is price stability — maintaining the purchasing power of the Silver Credit through active inflation targeting, ensuring the SC remains a stable and appreciating store of value as the resource-backing basket grows.

136.2. The Reserve Bank's operational functions are: (a) Setting the benchmark lending rate for all financial institutions operating in the Median League; (b) Managing the Silver Credit monetary base; (c) Issuing Silver Credit currency and supervising the currency supply; (d) Acting as lender of last resort to licensed financial institutions in systemic distress; (e) Managing the Silver Credit exchange rate mechanism through the founding 1:1 SC/ZAR parity toward a fully resource-backed floating regime as the economy matures.

136.3. The Reserve Bank does not manage the Median Resource Stabilisation Fund — that is the exclusive responsibility of the Karasai SWF. The Reserve Bank does not finance government expenditure, salary payments, or any form of operational State expenditure. These prohibitions are absolute and unamendable.

ARTICLE 137: Monetary Independence — The Firewall

137.1. No instruction, request, directive, or communication from any organ of the State — including the Crown, the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Governing Council, the CORE, or the House of Nobility — may interfere with, overrule, or seek to influence the Reserve Bank's operational monetary decisions. Any such interference is unconstitutional and void.

137.2. The Governor of the Reserve Bank shall present a bi-annual Monetary Policy Statement to the Governing Council. The Governing Council may interrogate the Governor. It may not override the Governor's monetary decisions.

ARTICLE 138: Silver Credit — Resource-Backed Floating Regime

138.1. The Silver Credit launches at founding parity of SC 1 = ZAR 1. This is a strategic entry point chosen to minimise economic disruption for the founding population, not a permanent fixed rate.

138.2. As resource revenues flow into the Median Resource Stabilisation Fund and as downstream processing capacity is built — REE separation, green ammonia, diamond cutting and polishing, agricultural exports — the productive value underpinning each Silver Credit increases. The Reserve Bank manages this appreciation trajectory to prevent destabilising currency shocks while allowing the SC to strengthen against peer currencies over time.

138.3. The Median Resource Stabilisation Fund holds its portfolio exclusively in: JPY bonds and TSE-listed assets; KRW bonds and KRX-listed assets; SGD and MAS-regulated assets; USD Treasuries, NYSE, and NASDAQ; AUD and ASX; EUR bonds and Euronext/Luxembourg-domiciled vehicles; and ILS and TASE-listed

assets. Excluded jurisdictions: China, India, United Kingdom, France, and all Gulf states.

ARTICLE 139: Investor Convertibility Guarantee

139.1. Profits earned in Silver Credits by compliant registered investors may be converted to USD, JPY, KRW, or EUR through the State Bank foreign exchange desk at the prevailing sovereign rate. There are no restrictions on profit repatriation for compliant registered investors. JKM-ETA and TEA partner investors receive priority FX processing.

139.2. The State Bank FX desk is the sole authorised foreign exchange desk for Silver Credit transactions. No parallel market in Silver Credits is lawful. SC/USD, SC/JPY, SC/KRW, and SC/EUR conversion is exclusively through the State Bank FX desk, ensuring SC appreciation is managed coherently and preventing speculative parallel market formation.

AMENDMENT VIII

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND THE SOCIAL GRANT SYSTEM

TITLE XXI — SOCIAL PROTECTION AND THE SOCIAL GRANT SYSTEM

Articles 140 – 143

ARTICLE 140: Social Protection — Constitutional Commitment

140.1. The Median League inherits from the Republic of South Africa a population carrying deep dependency on the social grant system — a dependency produced by a century of systematic economic exclusion, not by individual failure. The Median League acknowledges this reality and provides a structured, constitutionally guaranteed transition.

140.2. Social protection in the Median League is a constitutional right, not a discretionary programme. No act of the executive branch may unilaterally suspend, reduce, or abolish social protection payments outside the transition framework established in this Title.

ARTICLE 141: Phase 1 — Continuation of Social Grants (Years 1–5)

141.1. All social grants existing at the moment of Median League founding — including the Old Age Pension, Child Support Grant, Disability Grant, Foster Care Grant, and all other grant categories then in effect under South African law — continue to be paid at existing rates, adjusted for Silver Credit parity at SC 1 = ZAR 1 at founding.

141.2. No existing beneficiary experiences any disruption to grant payment at founding. The transition of administrative responsibility from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) to the Median League Department of Social Development occurs within ninety (90) days of founding, with zero payment gap. The State Bank Median Card infrastructure ensures universal delivery to all beneficiaries from Day 1.

ARTICLE 142: Phase 2 — Permanent Social Grant System (Year 5 Onwards)

142.1. From Year 5 of the Median League onwards, the social grant architecture established in Article 141 is made permanent and constitutionally guaranteed. The Social Grant System is not a transitional measure — it is a permanent feature of the Median State's social compact with its founding peoples.

142.2. The Social Grant System comprises the following categories:

Grant Category	Eligibility	Administration Note
Old Age Social Grant	Citizens aged 65 and above	Automatic upon registration; no means test
Disability Grant	Citizens assessed as permanently disabled	Assessed by a medical panel appointed by the Department of Social Development
Child Support Grant	Primary registered caregiver of a child under 18	Income-tested per criteria prescribed by Act of the Governing Council
Care Dependency Grant	Citizens providing full-time care to a severely disabled person	Assessment through the Department of Social Development
Foster Child Grant	Registered foster parents, per child in care	Conditional on foster registration in good standing

142.3. All Social Grant payments are administered digitally through the Median Card and delivered directly to each beneficiary's State Bank account on the first day of each calendar month. No paper application, no in-person queuing, and no human discretion in disbursement: eligibility is verified automatically through the Median Card biometric system.

142.4. Grant rates are reviewed annually by the Vice Chancellor of the Median League. Rates are adjusted no less than in line with inflation in the Silver Credit basket. As Median sovereign wealth grows through the

Median Social Compact Fund (Article 143), grant rates grow with it.

142.5. The Social Grant System is deliberately targeted, not universal. Its recipients are defined categories of persons with assessed need or social vulnerability. The Social Grant System is not a Universal Basic Income and shall not be construed, administered, or funded as one. VAT revenues, as allocated under Articles 55, 78, 79, and 80, play no role in funding the Social Grant System.

ARTICLE 143: The Median Social Compact Fund — Constitutional Funding Architecture

143.1. There is established the Median Social Compact Fund ("MSCF"), a constitutionally mandated sovereign endowment whose sole and exclusive purpose is the permanent funding of the Social Grant System established in Article 142. The MSCF is a constitutional institution distinct from the Karasai SWF, the Median Resource Stabilisation Fund, and the Crown Trust of Hurib Island, and shall maintain separate accounts, a separate governing Board appointed by the Crown, and a separate annual actuarial review.

143.2. A constitutional floor governs the MSCF at all times: where the MSCF's projected reserves, as determined by its annual actuarial review, are insufficient to cover five (5) years of Social Grant disbursements at current grant rates, automatic fiscal tightening mechanisms are triggered by Royal Decree within thirty (30) days of the actuarial report.

143.3. The Social Grant System is not funded from VAT revenue, which is constitutionally allocated under Articles 55, 78, 79, and 80. The MSCF is funded exclusively from the following sovereign revenue streams:

Revenue Stream	Active From	Description
Cape Route Levy Tranche	Year 1 onwards	Twenty percent (20%) of Cape Route Levy revenue, as allocated under Article 155.1, flows directly to the MSCF from the date of founding. This stream is active from Day 1 and grows with Cape Route vessel volume as post-Hormuz route displacement increases traffic through Median waters.
Resource Revenue Surplus — RSF Overflow	Year 3 onwards	The Median Resource Stabilisation Fund (RSF) maintains a constitutionally defined operational ceiling. All resource revenue — from oil and gas royalties, from the oil and gas government take, and from mining royalties under Article 70 — received in excess of the RSF's ceiling flows to the MSCF. The RSF is capitalised first; the MSCF receives the structured overflow above the ceiling.
State Bank Social Compact Contribution	Year 2 onwards	Fifteen percent (15%) of the State Bank's annual net profit is transferred to the MSCF each financial year. The State Bank's structural position as the sole authorised institution for all financial transactions in the Median League generates substantial net profit from transaction volumes, FX conversion, and the compulsory corporate account framework.
Karasai SWF Mature Return Tranche	Year 7 onwards (AUM-triggered)	Once the Karasai SWF accumulates assets under management of SC 50 billion, three percent (3%) of annual SWF investment returns are transferred to the MSCF. Once SWF AUM reaches SC 100 billion, this tranche increases to five percent (5%) of annual returns. The SWF is not directed to fund social grants during the founding period — its mandate is capital formation. The Mature Return Tranche activates only upon the AUM thresholds defined herein.

143.4. The MSCF operates on a self-compounding basis: revenue received in excess of current Social Grant disbursement obligations is reinvested within the MSCF's investment mandate, as directed by its Board and approved by the Vice Chancellor of the Median League. From Year 10 onwards, the investment returns generated by the MSCF itself are projected to constitute a substantial internal funding stream, creating permanent fiscal sustainability for the Social Grant System without dependence on any general tax revenue.

143.5. The MSCF may not be dissolved, redirected, raided, or applied to any purpose other than the Social Grant System established in Article 142, save by a resolution supported by an eighty percent (80%) supermajority of all three legislative bodies sitting jointly and with the assent of the Crown. No executive instrument may redirect MSCF funds without legislative authority at this level.

143.6. The transition from the Phase 1 continuation (Article 141) to the permanently endowed Phase 2 Social Grant System takes effect no later than the first day of Year 5 of the Median League and is administered by the Vice Chancellor of the Median League.

AMENDMENT IX

ZERO IMPORT TARIFFS

ARTICLE 144: Zero Import Tariff Doctrine — Constitutional Entrenchment

144.1. The Median League imposes no tariffs on any product entering its borders from any source. This is a founding sovereign principle of the Median League, constitutionally entrenched and unamendable by ordinary legislative process.

144.2. The Median League holds that tariff protection makes domestic companies complacent and makes citizens pay more. Competition from imports drives domestic efficiency, keeps prices low, and forces Median producers to be internationally competitive from Day 1.

144.3. The advantages the Median League provides to domestic producers are: zero-cost access to Karasai SWF output purchase guarantees; State Bank financing at sovereign rates; JKM-ETA technology transfer; and the constitutionally allocated VAT revenue stream — not artificial price protection behind a tariff wall.

144.4. For foreign companies: the Median League's zero-tariff regime means importing capital equipment, components, and intermediate goods into the Median League costs nothing at the border. This reduces the capital expenditure of establishing manufacturing and processing operations, particularly for JKM-ETA partners building REE processing, automotive, electronics, and energy infrastructure.

144.5. STAP and TOA free trade agreements extend zero-tariff access further across the alliance framework, creating a seamless trade zone for Median League exports reaching Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Indo-Pacific. These trade frameworks complement the constitutional zero-tariff principle; they do not substitute for it.

144.6. This Article may be amended only by an eighty percent (80%) supermajority of all three legislative bodies sitting jointly and with the assent of the Crown. No ordinary legislative majority may impose tariffs on imports.

AMENDMENT X

CIVIC CALENDAR: SCHOOL SYSTEM, NATIONAL HOLIDAYS, AND WORKING HOURS

TITLE XXII — CIVIC CALENDAR: SCHOOL SYSTEM, NATIONAL HOLIDAYS, AND WORKING HOURS

Articles 145 – 148

ARTICLE 145: Academic Calendar — Two Semesters

145.1. All schools, colleges, and universities in the Median League — public and private — operate on a two-semester academic year as follows:

Semester	Period	Notes
Semester 1	January to June	First half of academic year — applies universally from primary school through university.
Semester 2	July to November	Second half of academic year.
Examination Period	December	Reserved for examinations, academic administration, and school vacation. No instruction.

145.2. This two-semester rationalisation aligns the Median League's academic calendar with JKM-ETA partner university systems and simplifies scheduling for foreign academic institutions and research partnerships operating in the League.

145.3. Private educational institutions that operate under bilateral academic arrangements with JKM-ETA or TEA partner universities may apply for a calendar waiver from the Department of Education. The waiver does not exempt the institution from the examination period convention.

ARTICLE 146: Five Official National Public Holidays

146.1. The Median League recognises five official public holidays, all of Christian significance consistent with the primary State religion:

Holiday	Date	Significance
Good Friday	Moveable (March/April)	The crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Day of solemn national observance.
Easter Sunday	Moveable (March/April)	The resurrection of Jesus Christ. The highest holy day of the Christian calendar.
Day of Ascension	40 days after Easter	The ascension of Christ into heaven. Day of national spiritual reflection.
Day of Pentecost	50 days after Easter	The descent of the Holy Spirit. Day of national thanksgiving and prayer.
Christmas Day	25 December	The birth of Jesus Christ. National celebration; family and community gathering.

146.2. No other public holidays are recognised at the national level. Principalities may declare up to two additional Principality-specific rest days per year, subject to Governing Council approval.

ARTICLE 147: Working on Official Holidays and Sundays

147.1. The following pay rates apply across all public sector employment for work performed on official holidays and Sundays:

Day Type	Public Sector	

	Rate	Notes
Official Holiday (5 listed in Art. 146)	Time and a half (1.5×)	No double pay. Employees working on official holidays receive 1.5× their standard rate.
Saturday	Standard rate (1.0×)	Saturday is treated as a normal working day for all public sector employees.
Sunday	Time and a half (1.5×)	All Sunday work for public sector employees compensated at 1.5× standard rate.

147.2. The Governing Council may by Act extend these pay rate protections to private sector employment. This Constitution does not prescribe private sector pay rates beyond the public sector framework, but the Governing Council's authority to regulate private employment conditions is affirmed.

ARTICLE 148: Sovereign Austerity — Official Residence Policy

148.1. Offices carrying official residence:

Office	Arrangement
Chancellor	Official residence in Oedesoa (formerly George, Outeniqua Principality). Executive anchor; deliberate geographic separation from the Crown (Autsumato) and legislature (Cape Town).
Head of the Governing Council	Official residence in Cape Town/Krotoa consistent with legislative function.

148.2. Offices carrying no official residence: Deputy Head of the Governing Council; all 13 Principality Governors; all Sovereign City Directors.

148.3. For Governors and Directors: the State facilitates the purchase of a suitable property and funds one upgrade to the standard required for the office. At the end of the official's tenure, the property becomes permanently the official's own. This is a one-time capital expenditure generating zero ongoing State liability, and constitutes a meaningful compensation instrument that partially offsets the Sovereign Austerity pay reduction.

148.4. The following State properties transfer to the Karasai SWF at founding, to be operated as heritage, diplomatic reception, or revenue-generating assets: Genadendal (Cape Town); Leeuwenhof (Cape Town). Tuynhuis (Cape Town) is retained as the King's executive office during Cape Town sessions only — reduced to protocol minimum staff with no residential function.

AMENDMENT XI

ESTABLISHMENT GOVERNANCE: OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Amending Articles 98 and 112 of the First Amendment Package

ARTICLE 146A: Establishment Oversight Committee — Composition and Role

146A.1. Each Establishment — whether Karasai or Ethnic — shall have an Establishment Oversight Committee of three members serving as voting observers on the Establishment Council. The three members represent respectively: (a) The Courts: one representative from the relevant Principality Court, appointed by the Chief Justice. Function: judicial accountability for the Establishment Council's decisions. (b) The Median Defence Force: one representative from the MDF, appointed by the Supreme Commander. Function: security and discipline oversight within Establishment territory. (c) Registered NGOs: one representative from the civil society sector, selected by such process as the Governing Council prescribes. Function: civil society accountability and community rights monitoring.

146A.2. The three Oversight Committee members are voting observers — they may vote on matters put to the Establishment Council and may propose matters for Council agenda, but they do not constitute part of the thirty Family Head quorum and may not override a Family Head majority decision on operational matters.

146A.3. The Oversight Committee has the following specific powers: (a) Referral to the Principality Court of any Council decision that appears to violate constitutional provisions; (b) Escalation to the MDF of any security concern within the Establishment; (c) Report to the Governing Council on the state of civil society engagement within the Establishment, published bi-annually.

146A.4. The SWF Financial Observer (established in Article 98.3 of the First Amendment Package) remains distinct from the Oversight Committee — these are four separate non-Family Head representatives in total on each Establishment Council.

AMENDMENT XII

URBAN ASSET RECOVERY

TITLE XXIII — URBAN ASSET RECOVERY

Articles 149 – 150

ARTICLE 149: Abandoned Property — Expropriation Authority

149.1. The Karasai SWF has constitutional authority to expropriate, at zero or nominal consideration, all commercial and residential buildings within Median League territory that meet BOTH of the following conditions: (a) The building has been abandoned by its registered owner — defined as twenty-four (24) or more consecutive months of undocumented maintenance, utility payment, and legal occupancy; AND (b) Abandonment is documented by the Median Internal Security Service through inspection, photographic record, utility disconnection records, and registered owner non-response to three formal notices.

149.2. Expropriation under this Article is a zero or nominal consideration transaction. The registered owner's prolonged failure to maintain or occupy the property constitutes constructive abandonment of their property rights.

ARTICLE 150: Hijacked Property — Expropriation Authority

150.1. The Karasai SWF has constitutional authority to expropriate, at zero or nominal consideration, all commercial and residential buildings within Median League territory where the following condition is met: the building is criminally occupied — physically seized and occupied by criminal syndicates or individuals classified as enemies of the Median State under the security doctrine — documented by the Median Internal Security Service through operational intelligence records.

150.2. No compensation is payable to criminal occupants. The registered owner's claim, where separable from the criminal occupation, is adjudicated by the Land Valuation Tribunal, which may award compensation to the registered owner where the owner demonstrably did not facilitate the criminal occupation.

150.3. All properties recovered under Articles 149 and 150 are converted by the Karasai SWF to one or more of the following uses: CFUDP residential housing; Establishment commercial and processing space; start-up incubation hubs under the VAT Start-Up Fund; or Free Port logistics facilities.

AMENDMENT XIII

CORRIDOR STATE DOCTRINE

TITLE XXIV — CORRIDOR STATE DOCTRINE

Articles 151 – 153

ARTICLE 151: The Corridor State — Constitutional Doctrine

151.1. The Median League formally constitutes itself a Corridor State — a sovereign intermediary positioned at the intersection of the world's most important maritime route, the African continent's resource wealth, and the Indo-Pacific's manufacturing and technology demand.

151.2. A Corridor State's power derives not from territorial size alone but from position. The Median League sits at the point where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans converge at the Cape of Good Hope. Every vessel that cannot transit the Suez Canal must pass through Median waters. Every tonne of cobalt, copper, lithium, and manganese leaving sub-Saharan Africa for Asian manufacturing clusters passes through or alongside Median geography.

151.3. The Corridor State doctrine has four constitutional expressions:

Dimension	Description
Maritime Corridor	Control of the Cape of Good Hope — the oceanic pivot of the Southern Hemisphere — gives the Median League structural leverage over all east-west vessel traffic that cannot transit the Suez Canal. Every vessel rounding the Cape is within Median sovereign jurisdiction.
Resource Corridor	The Median League is the natural transit point for sub-Saharan Africa's critical minerals — cobalt, copper, lithium, manganese, and rare earth elements — moving toward Asian manufacturing centres. The League is the indispensable southern exit point for the continent's mineral wealth.
Trade Corridor	STAP and TOA together create a seamless trade framework linking the Southern Atlantic to the Indo-Pacific, with the Median League as geographic and commercial fulcrum. The Alliance architecture is the legal expression of the corridor's physical reality.
Knowledge Corridor	JKM-ETA technology transfer, the Karasai Establishment network, and the workforce development programme together build a knowledge-based competitive advantage anchored in Median territory — ensuring that the corridor generates intellectual as well as material wealth.

ARTICLE 152: The Middleman Doctrine

152.1. The Median League is a Southern nation — not Western, Eastern, or Northern. This is a constitutional declaration of geopolitical positioning, not merely a rhetorical statement.

152.2. The Middleman Doctrine positions the Median League as the sovereign intermediary between Global South resource-holders and resource-dependent partners. The League does not choose between Asia and Africa. It is the bridge between them: a Corridor State whose sovereignty is reinforced by indispensability.

152.3. The Middleman Doctrine governs the Median League's conduct in all alliance frameworks, trade negotiations, and diplomatic engagements. No alliance framework may be used to reduce the League's sovereign autonomy as the indispensable intermediary. The League maintains relationships across JKM-ETA, TEA, STAP, and TOA simultaneously, precisely because its corridor position requires neutrality of access while enabling strategic leverage.

ARTICLE 153: Southern Heartland Doctrine — Territorial Security

153.1. The Outeniqua Principality (inland command) and the Matzikama Principality (Atlantic approach) together constitute the Southern Heartland — the two Principalities whose secure control is necessary and sufficient to protect the Cape chokepoint from landward approaches.

153.2. The Southern Heartland security function is exclusively the Median Defence Force's responsibility. No TEA or JKM-ETA force may exercise command or patrol authority within the Southern Heartland territory. The sovereignty firewall is absolute here.

AMENDMENT XIV

CAPE ROUTE LEVY

TITLE XXV — CAPE ROUTE LEVY

Articles 154 – 156

ARTICLE 154: Cape Route Levy — Uniform Standard Rate

154.1. The Cape Route Levy is the sovereign instrument by which the Median League's control of the Cape of Good Hope generates revenue. The Levy is applied at a uniform standard rate to ALL commercial vessels regardless of flag, nationality, alliance affiliation, or diplomatic relationship with the Median League.

154.2. There is no preferential Cape Route Levy rate based on political alliance. This is an unamendable constitutional principle. Alliance relationships between the Median League and partner nations — including JKM-ETA, TEA, STAP, and TOA — are expressed through investment frameworks, technology transfer agreements, basing rights, market access terms, and concessional finance. They are NOT expressed through discriminatory maritime levy structures.

154.3. The Cape Route is sovereign infrastructure. All who use it pay equally. Any waiver or reduction of the Cape Route Levy for any vessel or class of vessels requires a three-quarters majority of all three legislative bodies sitting jointly and the assent of the Crown. No executive instrument may unilaterally waive or reduce the Levy.

ARTICLE 155: Cape Route Levy — Revenue Allocation

155.1. Cape Route Levy revenue is allocated as follows:

Recipient	Share	Purpose
Karasai SWF	60%	Capitalisation of the Resource Stabilisation Fund and Sovereign City infrastructure.
National Defence Budget	20%	Specifically for the Median Maritime Force and the Cape of Good Hope Maritime Surveillance Command.
Median Social Compact Fund (Art. 143)	20%	Direct contribution to the Social Grant System funding architecture via the Median Social Compact Fund.

155.2. This allocation may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the Governing Council, with the assent of the Crown. It is not otherwise subject to executive discretion.

ARTICLE 156: Adversarial Denial Provision

156.1. Vessels from nations classified by the Median League as geopolitical adversaries may be denied Cape Route transit under the Adversarial Denial Provision. This is a security instrument, not a commercial one.

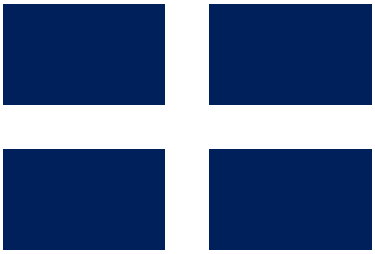
156.2. The Adversarial Denial Provision is exercised at the Crown's discretion, in consultation with the Combined Cape Command (TEA and JKM-ETA). A Denial Order affecting a nation not previously classified as a geopolitical adversary requires the concurrence of the Governing Council within thirty (30) days or the Denial Order lapses.

156.3. A Denial Order does not constitute an act of war. It is a sovereign maritime security instrument. The Median League maintains the right to deny passage, suspend the Levy, or impose emergency surcharges on any class of vessel during periods of declared maritime emergency, subject to notification to the Governing Council within seventy-two (72) hours.

NOTARIAL NOTE

This Consolidated Edition merges the Constitution of the Median League with the Second Amendment Package issued by the Founding Sovereign Architect. The First Amendment Package (Amendments I through V) is incorporated by reference. All corrections adopted by Royal direction — including the designation of the Freemasonic Lodge as the Solar Faction; the full constitutional title of the Vice Chancellor; the replacement of "Minister of Law and Justice" with Attorney General throughout; the inclusion of the full text of the State Blessing (Deuteronomy 33:20–21 and Genesis 49:19); and the establishment of the Iberian-Dutch Framework as Article 67A — are incorporated into this Consolidated Edition with the same constitutional force as the original provisions they supplement or correct.

The provisions of the Second Amendment Package supplement and, where inconsistent, supersede the corresponding provisions of the Constitution and of the First Amendment Package. The Nagoya Protocol ratification under Article 123 takes effect from the moment of founding of the Median League — it is not prospective. The Botanical Sovereignty Levy under Article 124 applies to all commercial transactions occurring after the date of Royal Proclamation.



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